

Newark Evening Star

JAMES SMITH, JR.

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FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1915.

SILZER REBUKES GEBHARDT.

Former Senator William C. Gebhardt, leader of the "Holy Rollers" faction of the Democratic party in Hunterdon county, was sharply called to account by Judge Silzer for an alleged overstepping of the rules of procedure in his court at Belvidere yesterday.

Now it happens that Gebhardt is clerk of the Supreme Court, and as such is custodian of the records and keeper of the rules of the court. That is to say, he keeps the rules as printed or written, but as to his keeping them in the sense of living up to or complying with their provisions is more than a serious question of doubt with Judge Silzer. In fact, the judge told the Supreme Court clerk in unequivocal terms yesterday that he wasn't observing the rules of procedure, and furthermore declared that if he was not more circumspect he would not allow him to proceed with a case on trial.

Interest is added to the clash between the judge and clerk from the fact they were fellow senators, Silzer representing Middlesex county, Gebhardt Hunterdon county, occupied adjoining seats and were always cheek by jowl.

Senator Silzer was ready and willing at one time, it is said, to take the job of Supreme Court clerk that Gebhardt finally landed, so closely affiliated were the two.

But even if Gebhardt does publish the court rules and sends them to members of the bar for their guidance, he slipped a cog yesterday, in the opinion of Judge Silzer, and seemed to lose all trace of the regulations laid down.

The report has it that Gebhardt so harassed and nagged a witness in the case yesterday that Judge Silzer, after repeatedly admonishing the Supreme Court clerk, who was acting as counsel, and failing to induce him to modify his tactics, ordered the case off for the term.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

The suffragette campaign in New Jersey has opened, and the indications are that it will be vigorously prosecuted until the fateful day in October when the male voters of the State are to decide whether the constitutional right of suffrage shall be given to women.

Yesterday a brave band of women made a motorcar journey from Paterson to Atlantic City to stir up suffragette interest and will take part in a great demonstration in Philadelphia tomorrow. In Newark tomorrow the campaign will be inaugurated by the Women's Political Union with a motorcar parade and a series of meetings to be addressed by many well-known speakers.

Later the suffragette campaign will run parallel with the campaign for the September primaries. To what extent the two campaigns will interfere with each other remains to be seen, but the women have made an early start and will have the field well occupied before the politicians begin to pull themselves together.

The elections next November will, however, be of minor importance, as there will be no State ticket to vote for. In the counties only one sheriff, in Passaic, is to be elected; county clerks will be voted for in Bergen, Hunterdon and Warren; a register in Camden and a surrogate in Passaic. This is decidedly an off year in the counties, their tickets being principally for legislators and coroners. In the large municipalities the elections will mostly be for minor officers. Regular politics this year relate to the primaries and election in 1916.

With this outlook the women have a fairly clear field for their campaign and they should make the most of it. War interest and baseball interest may help to bewilder the attention of people, but hard and unremitting work can conquer the most indifferent. The great point is to get out the vote.

In the amendment election in 1897 the votes to give women the right to vote for school boards was 55,021 out of a total poll of 140,132, and a change of about five thousand votes would have carried the amendment. The suffragettes carried eleven counties. Their campaign in 1897 was unorganized and quite spiritless.

OUR NAVY IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Sixty-five ships of the American navy on review in New York harbor on May 17 will make an impressive spectacle for the millions of people who will

witness it. Four divisions of battleships will make the chief interest. These will be due in New York harbor on Saturday of next week, the auxiliaries following later. From New York the Atlantic fleet will go by way of the Panama Canal to San Francisco, where another great naval pageant will be witnessed.

The American people love and admire the navy and their pride in it is increased by these displays of its strength. We are now the third and probably the fourth naval power of the world. Before the European war is ended we may be second by reason of the losses of belligerent nations. But the new spirit infused into Congress is now likely to put our navy in second place by the increase of our battleships. It is there now if we consider only the efficiency of ships and men.

SECTIONALISM IN THE NOMINATIONS.

A little study of the election figures, taking the returns of the election last November, will throw some light on the question of Republican party nominations for governor and United States senator in 1916, both governor and senator to be nominated and elected by the popular vote.

Last year the total Republican vote in New Jersey was 173,960. Of this poll 117,012 Republican votes were cast in the twelve Northern counties and 56,948 votes in the nine southern counties, including the county of Mercer. That is to say, the northern counties polled approximately two votes to every one vote polled in the southern counties.

In the same election the Progressive vote in the whole State was 21,236. Of this 16,000 were credited to the northern counties and 5,236 to the southern, or more than three to one on the part of the northern counties.

A majority in the whole State elects in the primaries and in the November election. There are 60,000 more Republican votes north of Mercer county than there are south of it. If the Progressives vote in the Republican primaries next year, there will be about 71,000 more votes. This is the problem for a South Jersey candidate. However strong he may be in the nine southern counties, he has small prospects of a nomination unless he can command great strength in North Jersey. He may come up to the Raritan with twenty-five thousand majority and be badly defeated in the State primaries.

It follows that only a South Jersey candidate with a State-wide reputation and popularity can be nominated in the Republican primaries, and only such a candidate could be elected against a North Jersey Democratic candidate. In nominations a party wisely considers the chances of election, and a North Jersey Democratic candidate would be nearer to the North Jersey vote than a Republican candidate locally strong only in the southern counties. The next governor and United States senator will be elected by the North Jersey vote, and their nominations will be made in North Jersey.

A REVIVAL OF OUR SHIPBUILDING.

A new era has begun in American shipbuilding, and the Delaware River at Camden, Wilmington and Philadelphia has begun to have the aspects of the River Clyde. There are contracts for thirty vessels. The New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden is working at full capacity, employing eight thousand men. Besides the battleships Idaho and Oklahoma now building, together with three destroyers, the company has contracts for five American colliers and two other large steamers.

At Wilmington contracts for two large steamships were made this week, and two other steamers are under construction. At Philadelphia seven torpedo-boat destroyers and a large steamship are being built. Other contracts are scattered among the smaller shipyards. When Elizabethport gets its projected shipyard the industry will help to make prosperity at this end of the State.

A COMMUNITY HOUSECLEANING.

The official designation of May 10 to 13 as cleanup days for Newark points to a high civic duty in the interest of public decency and health. Municipal aid to householders in getting rid of the accumulation of rubbish in garrets, cellars and back yards is a benefit to the citizen as well as to the city, but a very important field for the crusade against dirt is apt to be neglected, and that is the vacant lot. In many parts of the city these empty spaces are a positive disgrace, with old clothing, tin cans, ashes and other refuse that has been thrown there during the winter, all unightly and much of it insanitary. The owners of these vacant lots are just as much responsible for the good health and fair aspect of the city as the occupants of dwellings and business places and have the same obligation to put their premises in decent order.

HAVE PEDESTRIANS ANY RIGHTS?

The "stop, look and listen" maxim of law, under which so many railroads have escaped the payment of damages for killing or injuring people at grade crossings, and which is one of the survivals of the harsh old idea of property above the individual, has now been applied by a Pennsylvania judge to pedestrians on the streets. The ruling is that a woman run down by a team has no redress, as she did not look to see if a vehicle was approaching when she stepped from the sidewalk.

If this woman was on the crosswalk when she was struck, the judge's finding is clearly wrong, and ought to be appealed. There are numerous decisions that the crosswalk is a part of the pedestrian's right of way and not of the vehicle driver's, and that it is the business of the latter to stop.

ODDITIES IN TODAY'S NEWS

After Seventeen Years Makes Good for Stolen Bottle of Olives.
COLFAX, Ia., April 30.—Seventeen years ago Miss Della Liboldt, clerk in the store of J. Shanfield, here, stole a bottle of olives. A few days ago L. B. Shanfield, son of her employer, received a letter addressed to his father, who died seven years ago in Sunnyside, Wash., acknowledging the theft and remitting fifty cents in payment. Miss Liboldt said that the Holy Ghost has convicted her and shown her that she ought to pay.

Wife's Failure to Make Scotch Delicacies Causes Family Split.
NEW YORK, April 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, twenty-three years old, cannot make Scotch broth. Neither can she concoct a real Scotch stew. Because her husband, John J. Wilson, made such a fuss about these discrepancies Mrs. Wilson was granted a year's separation from him in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday.

Wilson is now living with his parents at 47 Barclay street, Astoria. He married Mrs. Wilson on December 31, 1912. Since then, according to the wife's testimony, her husband has been one long, unsuccessful attempt to emulate her mother-in-law.

Junk Dealer Has Watch Dog and Protects Him, Too.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—Let those beware who would trespass on the property of Isidor Kroot, junk dealer. Not only does Kroot have a watchdog to protect him, but Kroot will protect his watchdog.

When a policeman jumped the Kroot fence in chase of a criminal, Kroot's bull pup fastened himself to the intruder's coat and hung on. The copper drew a gun to shoot the dog, but Kroot arrived, wrapped his thin body around the dog and asked the policeman to move on. In police court Kroot was freed and the dog was declared not vicious but a good watchdog.

Better Movies for Children

The Woman's Home Companion is carrying on a great campaign for better motion pictures. In the May issue it recommends 134 films. Along with these recommendations appear special articles entitled "Better Films for Children," in which a report is made of an interesting experiment conducted in Louisville, Ky., by Mrs. Frederic Levy. Mrs. Frederic Levy discovered that her children had attended an undesirable motion picture show. This aroused her interest in getting better motion pictures for Louisville children, and she arranged with moving picture managers for a special performance, for children, given in a Louisville theatre once a week—every Saturday morning. The usual ushers are dispensed with and young viewers are taken to the comfort of the children who come from all kinds of homes and vary in age from four to sixteen. Following is an extract from Mrs. Levy's own account of how the children have received this kind of an arrangement:

"Do they appreciate it? You just ought to hear them. They applaud the hero and hiss the villain in true melodramatic style. At a critical moment they jump up and shout advice to the deplorable hero. They weep and laugh, they yell, according to which chord of their emotions is twanged. They are not seeing pictures. They are living the story as if it were their own adventure as a plum pudding.

"We have not worked out all the problems, by any means. For instance, the theatre is centrally located in the business district. This means that many children must pay in some form a considerable item in some family budget.

"Our plan holds possibilities for any city to work out a systematic method for children's programs. One distance from the exchanges which serve us, the nearest being Cincinnati and Indianapolis. If the interested women in those cities where exchanges are located could work up special programs their judgment could be taken by women in other places. A network of co-operative service could be built over a considerable territory surrounding an exchange if a number of intelligent people would devote some of their time to this urgent need."

Then and Now!

From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century carpets were used for table coverings and floors were bare. Cushions were laid on top of cupboards and the seats of chairs were hard.

But the carpets of those days were coarse, made of rough woolen material and of patches of motley "colours," and perhaps the cushions were filled with husks or stones, "wicker."

Times have changed, we are glad to say.—Philadelphia North American.

Safety First.

The Actor—I am playing the hero who has returned a millionaire from the gold fields.

The Washerwoman—Then you'll pay me in advance for your laundry. I lost fifty cents through the Count of Monte Cristo.

The Actor—A dollar and Monte Brewster is sixty-seven cents in my debt.—Philadelphia Record.

Evening Star's Daily Puzzle

What kind of storm?
Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle.
Quell.

The Way of the World

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone,
This odd old earth must borrow its mirth,
It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer,
Sigh, and it is lost on the air,
The echoes rebound to a joyful sound
But they shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you,
Grieve and they turn and go;
They want full measure of your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many,
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your nectar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast and your halls are crowded,
Fast, and the world goes by—
Forget and forgive, it will help you to live,
But no man can help you to die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all march on
Thro' the narrow aisle of pain.

—Toronto Globe.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

BY DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.
A. B. M. A., M. D. (John Hopkins).

Excesses Deplete Fluids of Sleep—Result, Insomnia.
Insomnia is as unpopular as it is widely distributed, but it may amaze you to learn that hypersomnia or pathological sleep is equally a pestilence of human kind. Sleep distemper, however, is a disease of the nervous system, and is characterized by excessive sleep, unequal bodily balance, fatigue, lack of energy, too little effort and too much effort, worry and the need to worry. Undoubtedly too much muscular fatigue is the greatest cause of want of sleep, because the juices of the adrenal glands have gone to the aid of the muscles instead of the nervous tissues, which need it at night.

Answers to Health Questions
ANXIOUS BLUE EYES—Q—Please advise me of a good remedy for failing hair.
A—Massage into the scalp twice a day: Resorcin, ten grains; balsam of Peru, one-half dram; sulphur, four grains; castor oil, fourteen drops; oil of rosemary, three drops. Use electric hair brushes, vigorous massage, scalp movements, and the use of some irritant, such as capsaicum vesicatum.

C. H. S.—Q—Is the henna and indigo tea really a safe dye for gray hair?
A—Is that southern shaving powder available here?
A—If you prefer another remedy you may take ordinary burnt cork, such as minestrone or mace, and make this into either an oily or ointment-like mixture for the hair.

2—Any druggist will make a calcium sulphide shaving powder.
H. C. K., Newark—Q—What will restore my gray hair to its natural color?
A—Take ten to twenty drops of tincture of chloride of iron in a wineglass of water through a tube after meals. Apply a paste or cream of borax to the scalp Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights apply a sulphur ointment to Sunday night only. This treatment should be continued for a month, or until the gray hairs have disappeared.

W. L. Newark—A—You had better go to the urological department of the City Hospital and be examined.
J. W. Newark—Q—My mother has hardening of the arteries. Is there anything I can do for her?
A—Your mother should avoid all excitement and overexertion, keep the bowels active, get more sunlight and fresh air. Have her take fifteen drops of a saturated solution of iodide of potassium in water after meals, one ounce to the scalp Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights apply a sulphur ointment to Sunday night only. This treatment should be continued for a month, or until the gray hairs have disappeared.

A SUPERFER, Newark—Q—Will you kindly tell me the proportions of white vasoline and ammoniated mercury to use for ear trouble?
A—Apply six grains of ammoniated mercury to one-half ounce of white vasoline to the ears.

U. S. Conducts Wood-Waste Exchange

The latest business-aid service instituted by the government is a wood-waste exchange. It enables lumbermen and manufacturers in the various wood-using industries to exchange their waste material for mutual advantage in effecting a large saving in forest material as well as in money.

The wood-waste exchange is being conducted by the forest service of the Department of Agriculture. More than forty manufacturers of wooden articles already have asked to be listed in the exchange. The exchange is a clearing house for waste wood for sale, or as desiring to obtain their raw material in the rough or in semi-finished form from mill or factory waste.

Twice a month the exchange sends out a circular headed "Opportunities to Buy Waste," containing the names and addresses of factories having waste wood for sale, with exact information as to species, sizes, forms and quantities. Similarly, another circular, headed "Opportunities to Sell Waste," gives the specific requirements of wood-using plants which desire to buy waste material.

One of the first waste problems solved has been that of a furniture maker in Michigan who wrote to the forest service asking how to dispose of sugar maple blocks and sticks which were cut off in the process of furniture making and which he had to sell merely as fuel. Samples were obtained from him and the forest service then located a scrubbing-brush manufacturer who used small maple blocks for brush backs. The result was that the furniture maker was enabled to sell his waste at a much higher price than it had brought as firewood, while the brushmaker was enabled to buy brush-back material in suitable sizes at a much lower figure than it had been costing him to buy maple lumber and cut it up.

Firms which have been put into touch with each other, through the exchange are expected to notify the

BIRTHDAY OF NOTED WOMEN

APRIL 30

Mary II., Queen of England, Princess Juliana of Holland

Copyright, 1915.

BY MARY MARSHALL.

Two royal women of Europe have claimed the last day of April as their birthday, though little Juliana of Holland, who is but six years old today, could hardly be called a woman, as yet. The other celebrity of the day is Mary II., Queen of England, who was the daughter of James II., King of England, and his first wife, Anne Hyde. She was educated in the Protestant faith, and was married to William, Prince of Orange, when she was fifteen. Eleven years later William was declared King of England, and Mary followed him from their home in the Netherlands to her adopted country to become the queen of her own people.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

The First Cigar—and the Last

Among the giants of the bar of the Eastern States in the latter half of the past century was Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey, who died in 1907. Many were the discussions, always friendly, among leading members of the bar based upon the question: Which is the ablest lawyer, Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court bench, or Cortlandt Parker? No one was able to answer that question satisfactorily, since both were known to be men of profound legal learning and of great ability. Cortlandt Parker differed from Justice Bradley in the fact that he was at one time much occupied with political life. He was minister to Vienna and before that minister to Russia. Justice Bradley was always exclusively occupied with his profession.

In another respect these two men differed. Justice Bradley was something of a recluse. He was by no means a party animal, and he was not a good companion, but his profession was his life, and he found his chief delight, both in office hours and in the day, in study. Cortlandt Parker, on the other hand, was a social one of the greatest of New England lawyers, Jeremiah Mason, who at one time was deemed the equal of Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate. Cortlandt Parker was disposed to believe, as Jeremiah Mason once said he did, that the place to study was in the law school.

Mr. Parker was a very companionable man. He liked the good things of life, but he indulged in them with moderation. He was a welcome guest

His Britannic Majesty's Wine Cellars

Although King George has climbed on the "water wagon" as an example to his subjects during the war, as a matter of fact very little spirits have been drunk at George's palace, and the punch, that famous tipple of a hundred years ago, when deep drinking was the rule, is practically unknown. Nevertheless, the king has a big wine cellar, the head of which bears the title of "Gentleman of the Cellars."

It is his duty to attend to or be represented at all the principal sales and to acquire suitable "lots" and quantities. The fact that the king is really the buyer is, of course, kept secret to prevent prices from being too high. The king's wine cellar is sent to private houses when he accepts invitations to dinner, except in places where he is an old or frequent visitor, and knows that his special tastes are understood and will be catered to.

The bulk of the king's wines and spirits is stored in huge cellars beneath St. James's Palace. A certain supply, however, is kept at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and in each case the stock is of coming to the king's private purse. High court officials are given certain allowances of wine and the chief servants an allowance of spirits.

Southern City Has Bat Roost

The latest civic activity to be developed in American municipalities is apparently to be the housing and protection of the domestic bat, now asserted by Dr. C. A. Campbell, of San Antonio, Tex., to be an enemy of mosquitoes and other pests and a corresponding aid to the city's fight against malaria and other diseases. San Antonio, which also protects its bats, has taken the city to recognize this aid so far as to erect a "municipal bat-roost," but its example may be generally followed later. Women do not yet vote in Texas. When they do, possibly the alternate abolition of bat-roosts and back hair may become an issue in municipal politics. The accompanying information is given in connection with the announcement of a lecture by Dr. Campbell, in which his novel plan for eradicating the mosquito was set forth.

"Dr. Campbell does not come as a 'faddist' or 'crank.' He has spent fourteen years and \$5,000 in scientific investigation of the mosquito, and is quite problem—and mosquitoes mean malaria. He has been endorsed by the San Antonio Board of Health, the Scientific Society of San Antonio and the San Antonio Academy of Medicine.

"General W. C. Gorges, of Panama fame, the foremost sanitary expert of the world, said of Dr. Campbell's work: 'It seems to me this field has great possibilities, and I would gladly recommend it in all cases of malaria work.'"

"Dr. Campbell is now in communication with the Australian and Japanese governments and with a North India nation called Srinagar. The Austrian government was about to contract with him for one year's work at \$15,000 when the war broke out, breaking off the plans. The Italian government has published his papers in full.

"Dr. Campbell will talk on his studies of the bat. He will tell of his remarkable discoveries and will give his reasons for believing that the bat properly protected and developed in vast numbers, will practically rid the world of malaria. He believes firmly that his discoveries mean the saving of countless multitudes of human lives, for there are many hills which are fastened upon people only after the body is weakened by malaria.

"Tuberculosis is one of the most familiar of these. The germs of consumption quickly find a chance to multiply in it, body that is the host of malaria germs. The mosquito is known to be the one carrier of malaria."—Houston Chronicle.

OPINIONS AND VIEWS FROM THE EXCHANGES

From the Washington Star.

It is not news that Mr. Roosevelt did not desire the vice-presidential nomination in 1900. He recognized his unfitness for the office, and more-over feared that the movement to nominate him represented a desire to sidetrack him. His own plan was to stand for a second term as governor of New York, and on the strength of re-election—he did not doubt his ability to succeed himself at Albany—offer for the presidency in 1904. But fortune was too much for him. He was overruled. If the bosses really desired his destruction, they, too, were overruled. To the extent that they assisted in his nomination, they helped to make him. They presently got him in a bigger dose than ever. If he thought he was on the way to the scaffold he was mistaken. He was on his way to the throne. By accepting the vice-presidency he made the presidency a certainty. What he might have had to fight for strenuously in 1904 from the outside fell into his lap like a ripe apple from the inside.

But, as The Star has several times declared, Mr. Roosevelt was not nominated for vice-president by the bosses of New York, or any other bosses. Popular sentiment in the Republican party demanded him. He was the only one in the organization who was as a mere aspirant for the high-

been in combination against him they could not have defeated him. He was, at the time, the most attractive young man in the country. In the successful young soldier and the successful young politician the Republicans had an asset of the first order; the rank and file knew his value.

Besides, he had geographical strength. Four years before the Republicans had found their second man in New Jersey. In that way recognizing the East. Why not recognize the East again? And what Eastern Republican compared with Mr. Roosevelt in demonstrated popularity? It is anybody's guess as to what would have happened to Mr. Roosevelt's presidential ambition if he had declined the vice-presidential nomination, on the idea that he would be stronger out of than in the vice-presidency in 1904. Nineteen hundred was a Republican year, made so by the successful administration of Mr. McKinley. So that, as fate had appointed Mr. McKinley's death, the second in command was destined for first place; and whether he had been Mr. Dilliver or another, he would have stood as Mr. Roosevelt did for the succession in 1904, with the advantage Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed, of being in possession.

That would have carried Mr. Roosevelt over to 1908, by which time even he as a mere aspirant for the high-

est place might have become stale and unpalatable. Favor is fickle, and as a rule, short-lived in America. Mr. Roosevelt, unconsciously, took the tide that was flowing, and was carried on it to fortune and the realization of his ambition.

Revolvers.

From the Mitchell (S. D.) Gazette.

A revolver is a nickel-plated substitute for bravery, which has been actually driven the original article out of the market. The revolver gives a puny man with a 5-inch brain and the pluck of a grasshopper a 100-yard reach and makes him more deadly than a Sioux Indian. There was a time when this country had no dangerous animals, except bears and wolves, and life was safe, except on the frontiers, but now vast herds of sixteen-year-old boys who use their skulls for a dime novel bookcase roam the streets with cigarettes in their face and portable cannon in their hip pockets, producing obituaries with the skill and enthusiasm of a cholera microbe; while it is at all times possible to meet a person whose enemy has been chasing you for a week, and who is reluctantly compelled to defend himself when he catches you by dilling you so fast of lead that your remains will require eight pallbearers.



The Prudential

FORREST F. DRYDEN, President